

**VIBRATING MACHINE FOR EXTRACTING, MIXING AND
SEPARATING ORGANIC AND INORGANIC MATERIALS BOTH IN
LIQUID AND POWDER FORM**

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a vibrating machine, which has been specifically designed for extracting, mixing and separating
10 organic and inorganic materials, both in a liquid and powder form.

More specifically, the present invention provides a machine which is particularly suitable for preparing samples for analyzing DNA.

15 As is known, in the chemical and biochemical search field, as well as in other search fields, a lot of laboratory procedures require that the test tubes holding the material to be analyzed are subjected to strong vibrating or stirring
20 movements.

To this end, are already available stirring machines designed for vibrating or stirring the test tubes engaged in engaging trays or vessels.

25 A problem affecting available stirring or vibrating machines, is that the generated vibrations are also transmitted to the work table or bench thereof.

Another problem of prior vibrating machines is that of the strong and objectable noise generated
30 by the vibrations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, the aim of the present invention is to provide such a vibrating machine, specifically designed for extracting, mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials, both in liquid and powder form, which overcomes the above mentioned problems.

Within the scope of the above mentioned aim, a main object of the invention is to provide such a vibrating machine with very strong and stable construction-wise and is very reliable in operation.

Another object of the present invention is to provide such a vibrating machine of high operating yield, and which, moreover, has a very simple and inexpensive construction.

According to one aspect of the present invention, the above mentioned aim and objects, as well as yet other objects, which will become more apparent hereinafter, are achieved by a vibrating machine, for extracting, mixing and separating organic and inorganic materials, both in liquid and powder form, characterized in that said vibrating machine comprises two supporting shoulders adapted to support a plurality of test tubes, each said supporting shoulder being rigidly coupled to a cam follower affected by a cam in turn driven by a motor, to cause said test tube supporting shoulders to perform a rectilinear symmetrically opposite reciprocating movement.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further characteristics and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent

hereinafter from the following detailed disclosure of the preferred, though not exclusive, embodiment of the invention, which is illustrated, by way of an indicative, but not limitative example, in the accompanying drawings, where:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the vibrating machine according to the invention;

Figure 2 is a top plan view of the vibrating machine according to the invention, showing the supporting shoulders thereof at an outward displaced end position;

Figure 3 is a view similar to figure 2, illustrating the supporting shoulders at an inward displaced end position;

Figure 4 is an enlarged perspective view of the desmodromic cam;

Figure 5 is a partially cross-sectioned side elevation view of the vibrating machine;

Figure 6 is a further top plan view of the vibrating machine including a non desmodromic cam;

Figure 7 is an exploded perspective view of a shoulder and a test tube holder vessel of the vibrating machine;

and

Figure 8 is a view similar to figure 7, illustrating a possible application of the test tube vessel to the machine shoulder.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

With reference to the number references of the above mentioned figures, the vibrating machine, according to the present invention, which has been

generally indicated by the reference number 1, comprises two supporting shoulders 2 and 3, provided for supporting a plurality of test tubes, for example included in specifically designed test tube vessels
5 4.

More specifically, said supporting shoulders 2 and 3 are coupled to a pair of parallel guides 11, rigid with the framework 12 of the vibrating machine, and adapted to allow a
10 bidirectional rectilinear movement, as it will be disclosed in a more detailed manner hereinafter.

The vibrating machine according to the invention further comprises a variable speed electric motor 5, which is electrically controlled, and
15 comprises an electric motor shaft 6.

On the electric motor shaft 6 is supported a pulley 7, thereon is engaged a driving belt 8, rotatively driving a second pulley 9 keyed on a further shaft supporting a cam 10.

20 The operation of the cam 10 is preferably of a desmodromic type.

In fact, said cam 10 has an inner contour 13 and an outer contour 14, thereon respectively slide inner follower rollers 15 and 16 and outer
25 follower rollers 17 and 18.

An inner follower roller 16 is pivoted, together with a respective outer follower roller 17, to an arm 19, rigid with the supporting shoulder 3.

The other inner follower roller 16 is
30 pivoted, together with its respective outer follower roller 18, to an arm 20 rigid with the supporting shoulder 2.

Thus, as the cam 10 is rotatively driven,

the two opposite supporting shoulders will perform a rectilinear reciprocating movement, along the sliding guides 11 and 12.

Thus, the test tubes supporting shoulders 2
5 and 3 will perform a symmetrically opposite movement, thereby allowing said supporting shoulders to be perfectly dynamically balanced.

Figure 6 show a possible embodiment of the non-desmodromic cam.

10 This non-desmodromic cam, generally indicated by the reference number 110, comprises a single outer contour 114, on which slide two cam followers, associated with respective arms 119 and 120, coupled to the supporting shoulders 2 and 3.

15 Said supporting shoulders 2 and 3 are connected by a pair of return springs 130 and 131, allowing the cam followers to follow the contour 114 of the cam 110.

It has been found that the invention fully
20 achieves the above mentioned aim and objects.

In fact, the invention provides a machine which does not generate objectable vibrations, since it is perfectly balanced.

Thus, said machine does not transmit
25 vibrations to the supporting table on which the machine is mounted.

In practicing the invention, the used materials, as well as the contingent size and shapes, can be any, according to requirements and the status
30 of the art.